THE HATS FOR HOT WEATHER.-For extreme Lightness and perfect ventilation, there is no summer has that will compare with the East India, or Max Sulaine Straws, at Grays'. They weigh less than any other straw or grass fabric brought out this second, are a perfect profession from the sun, and for the sakes and accurations, may be recommended as the coulest head coverings in the matter.

General Research Straws or Straws and Straws or Straws and Straws. The sakes are supported by the sakes and secondary supported by the sakes and ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

Lanes, GENTLENES AND CHILDRES.

An extensive and superior variety of the shore goeds, at the lowest prices for which the same qualities can be purchased in this country, will be from at Laders and Under-Carness Mannfactory,

Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 54: BROADWAY,
Opposite M-tropolitan Hotel and Nibbe's Garden. CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewiss Machiners, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law.

Will to well to see my advertisement in the mechinery column, in-

SEWING MACHINES,-The combination of Needle Shwine distributed in Sewing Massines has been declared public property. The decision of the Hon Charles Masson, Commissioner of Patents, the decision of the Hon Charles Masson, Commissioner of Patents, the decision of the Hon was made by Walter Hunt, in 1844, and that it has been given to the public. The extertions of Elsa Howe, Ir., and his assecuates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be hed grate at any of the offices of . M. Sinder & Co. PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.-HORACE WA-

FIANDS, BILLOPEUNS AND MUSIC.—FIGALE V.
Pianos, with or without the Scolar; Hallet & Cumstor's Pianos,
J. Chickering's Pianos, Gibert's Boudoir Pianos, and Horson Vaters's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeous. Goodwin & Baiders's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeous. Goodwin & Baiders's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeous. Goodwin & Baiders's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeous and Goodwin & Baideifferent makers, and Melodeous of every syste and finish. Music
and Music Merchandise of every variety and of quality better that
and be found else where. His notho being "small profits and quick
ples," his formerus stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

ALEXANDER'S BEST SILK GLOVES AT 374 CENTS R FAIR. Just received 500 down Alexander's best Silk Gloves, hich we will effer this morning at 3; per pair.

LEAUREATER & LEE, No. 50 Broadway, cor. Leonard-et.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, -ROBERT M. PAT-BICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above cole-brated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Definince Locks and Cross Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot No. 122 Pearlet, one door below Maiden lane; Manufactory, Nos. 66, 62, 64 and 66 Camon-st.

100 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION .- Our readers 166 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION,—Our readers will please notice that A. J. BLEECKER will sell as Public Auction. This BAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, shout ONE BUNDERD BUNDING LOTS, at WAYERLY, admirably situated on the Hights, only one still directly back of the Heboken and proposed new Long Dock Ferries fronting on Palisadersy, commanding splendid views of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Hadson River, the bey, natrows and surnounding country for many miles. To persons seeking a splendid site for a healthy and agreesbloaresidence, or those wishing to make profitable investments, this property affords attractions and advantages that cannot be excelled and is only to be seen to be admired. In close proximity to the City is another inducement to businesseen, as it would only require about the same time to reach this property from the City Hall as 204-z in this City. Terms liberal, as two-chirds of the punchase money can remain on boost and mortane for three or four years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broadet, New-York.

OUR MOTTO—Underseedented Low Prices! Great

OUR MOTTO-Unprecedented Low Prices! Great

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE Pills.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before saking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its creduity, the inventor of this medicine seks attention to the following

owing

JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM

The Hon. WM. A. NEWELL, M. D., late Member of Congress from

New-Jeney, and A. D. NEWELL, M. D., an eminently adocessful

ungeon and Physician of New Brunswick, N. J.

The Hon. W.M. A. Newell, M. D., into membershy addressing Rew-Jensey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently addressing Surgeon and Physiciann of New Brunswick, N. J.

"PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC:

"Having extensively used" DESHLER'S ANT PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND ACCE PILLS; in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have need them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill siter commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an accumulative polson, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethern we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them efficily a clentific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an Apotheory of more than twenty years active experience, we can vouch that they are shall finity compounded. We cannestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will core after all ment remedies have failed."

A. D. Newell, M. D.

A. Newell, M. D.

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SOTE FROM THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newel
From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newel
Deshier, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any re
presentations made by them are worthy of public confinence.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

New Brunawick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price #1 per box; or, for the convenience of those residing where likas not been introduced as yet; it will be forwarded by mail, presid, to any one inclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any past of the United Intes except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Clickener & Co., to, 181 Enclays-st.; and by Gilbert Wents & Co., No. 177 North dest., Philadelphia, wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, orner Broadway and Johnst.; Crambie, corner Broadway and 14th-L; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Butchings, No. 172 West Brandway, Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st.; Williamsburgh; fra. Hayea, No. 175 Fullen-st., Brooklyn; Jax W. Smith, Court-st., ircoklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

1. N. The Eventuaries, Oc. Descent, Located.

IN THE STATISTICS OF DEATH, Fever and Ague not occupy a leading position; yet there can be no doubt thesee lays the foundation of innunceable mortal maladies, in peace the system not only to Consumstion, but to attacks if y species of teb life epidemics. The amount of labor withdry it the market at certain seasons by its paralyzing influence, en-nomence amount of loss and inconvenience both upon the ing and the employed, and a REAL AUMOND for the discasan immense amount of loss and inconvenience both upon the comploying and the employed, and a Kall REMOV for the disease is therefore of vast importance to the pecuniary interests as well as to the physical health of a lage portion of the community. The strongest guaranties, and from the most intelligent sources, give full assertance that ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MINTURE, as prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, NO 50 Williams the interest of the strongest o

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT EFFICACY OF

D.E. Sykes, Esq. Editor of the Courier, Norwich, Conn., said:

"I have been using your German Bitters for some time, for DysperI have been using your German Bitters for some time, for DysperI have been using your German Bitters for some time, for DysperI have been used to much relief from them, that I have made up
my mind to give made a first-rate editorial endorsement." Dr. Hondland's German Bitters, for the cause of Liver Complaint, Jaundice,
Dyspepals, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the
most popular neolicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by
thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an
effectual and permanent curse of Liver Complaint from the une of
this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters
the patient constantly gains strength and vigor, a fact worthy of
great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell and can be
made by persons with the most delicate stouchels with active, under
any circumstances. We are speaking-rom experience, and to the
affiltered we ack our their use." B. D. Saxpa, No. 100 Eulonest.

any circumstances. We are speaking-rom experience, and to afficied we add see their use."
For sale in New Yerk by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.;
C. H. RING, No. 192 Broodway: HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warrenst.: BOTO & PAUL, No. 149 Clambers-st.; C. V. CLUKS-ENER & Co., No. 81 Barchy-st.; Olcott, McKisson & Robbins, No. 127 Medden-late; Mrs. HAVIS, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. -So celebrated A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr M'Lark's Vernitruce become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for Worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when Worms are supply of it. At this season particularly, when Worms are supply of it. At this season particularly, when Worms are should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those discressing symptoms which warm as of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious ramedy. We are considered that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been laviabed upon it. It is safe as d infallable. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtue.

Furchasers will be careful to sak for Dr M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERNITUGE, and to take none eine. All other Vernifiages, in comparison, are worthless Dr. M'LANE'S VERNITUGE, also his celebrated Liven Pittis, can now be had at all the respectable Drugstores in the United States and Canada.

[15]

Py an Algorite Parks. New Yorks. Vernifiages.

READ ABOUT RATS .- NEW-YORK, July 22, 1852 .-

I have used almost everything which has been dered for the extermination of Rais. Cockroaches and Anis, but until I tried Passous a Co.'s Variety Enganisary of idi duo feel justified in recommending either of them. I therefore cheerfully state that "Passous & Co.'s Extramators" has effectually destroyed all the Cockroaches in my Hotel, and has nearly, and I believe, will completely destroy slighteffain therein. It is invaluable to hotel-repers. R. Farken, Proprietor of French: Hotel. C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES .- BACTHLLOR of No. 233 Broad-

way, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to La-Dites' and GENTELBERY'S HARK WORK, and is decidedly the most per-fect imitation of nature ever yet discovered. FEVER AND AGUE.-Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S

STANFEDE MIXTURE, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres
Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quintine or arsenic.
Sold by the proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 95 Broadway,
New-York, and Druggists generally. THE CULION AND CHURCHWELL DIFFICULTY,-Col.

Cullom appears in The National Intelligencer of yester-day in a long card in relation to the late affray in the House of Representatives between himself and Mr. Churchwell. Mr. Cullom gives certificates from several members of the House proving that Mr. Churchwell actu ally drew a pistol on him; charges Churchwell with habtually carrying a bowie-lenife and pistol, and that he (Churchwell) actually notified some of his friends of his lention to attack him (Cullom) on the day of the affray, and requested them to stand by him.

Maine.-The Hon. Warren H. Vinton has been nomi nated as the Free Soil candidate for Congress, subject to the action of the Committees of Conference of the Whigs and Morrill Democrats.

INDIANA.-The Hon. David P. Holloway has been nominsted as the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, new represented by Mr. Parker, who de-

The Alumni of Columbia College, we learn with pleasure, has resolved to have no intoxicating liquors on its fable at its approaching anniversary festival.

Figs.—A fire occurred at Knightstown, Ind., a few days since, which destroyed the entire square from Dilling's Rotel to the United States Hotel, including both those

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854. Samuel B. Nichola is our agent for the sale of The Thintan is Burlington, Vt. ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribone of this week must be landed in to-day.

THE WEEKLT TREATER has now a circulation of 110,006 sopies, and is undenistedly the best advertising measure in the United States, circulating as it does to every State in the Union. Billian Province, i.e., basing for its readers Parmers. Mechanics, Mershalts Families, i.e. Those who wish to make their bosiness known the

To Advertisers.

would do well to try Tot WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A THE SENI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circu-

istion in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to presa Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at Price Six Cents. The steamship Europa sails from this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 M Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents:

LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine street, Strand.

Paris-Mr. Etourneau, No. 20 Rue St. Marc.

In the Senate yesterday, Messrs. ROCKWELL and SUMNER presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill for the construction of a line of telegraph, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, was taken up and passed by a vote of 20 to 19. Mr. BROWN laid on the table a substitute he intends offering for the Homestead bill. The bill granting the right of way for a railroad through the Government grounds at Pensacola was passed. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives at an early hour proceeded to the consideration of Mr. BENNETT's Land bill, which, after a short eiscussion, was postponed until the third Tuesday in December next. The bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works commenced under the River and Harbor bill was taken up. The amendments to the bill were discussed. and, without taking a vote, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The steamship Star of the West sailed fron San Juan Nicaragua, on the 3d inst, for this port, having on beard two hundred and fifty passengers, and over \$1,000,000 in gold.

The steamship Asia, with three days later intelligence from Europe, is now fully due.

THE FUGITIVE LAW BEGINNING TO TUMBLE. The outrageous Act of Congress which turned the northern States into a broad hunting-ground, where the chase is men, has been upheld by weaklings on two grounds: first, because it was believed to be a component part of a beneficent Compromise by which the Slavery question was settled forevermore, so that it would never again disturb our national politics: and secondly, because its complete constitutionality was affirmed by the judicial tribunals. This is the sum and substance of all that has ever been said in its favor. Hearkening to these two reasons, men have forgotten manhood, reason, the great right of private judgment, and prostrated themselves before the Jug-

But even these things are losing their power. By the passage of the Nebraska bill the sanctity of the alleged Compromise has been turned to a mockery. It now appears that the slave power keeps no truce, ne plighted faith with Freedom, and that the Compromise, on which some people leaned, was only an audacious juggle. To the argument, then, that the Fugitive Act was part of a Compromise, the North has already returned an indignant hiss, saying: "If "it be part of any such thing, you, slaveholders have " already destroyed the thing; no Compromise now "exists to sway our judgment." This is an important step for Freedom; but something more was necessary, and that would seem also to be at hand. The current of judicial authority, which has thus far been in favor of the Act, is at last beginning to turn.

Courts and Judges are regarded by many with something akin to superstition. For ourselves we have seen too much of them to doubt that they are men, weak, fallible, mortal, like their brethren in other spheres of life. To their judgments, when sus tained by reason and the vital principles of the Constitution, we bow, but only then. To judgments affirming the constitutionality of the Fugitive Act we have never bowed. Reason and the vital principles of the Constitution have disowned all such decrees: and we have dwelt in the confident assurance that the people would yet do the same. Chief Justice Hornblower of New-Jersey, sometime ago led the way in an elaborate opinion denving the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of fugitive slaves; and the same conclusion was espoused by Chief Justice Hutchinson of Vermont. But both these eminent Jurists had already withdrawn from the public service, so that their opinions did not come with the weight of authoritative indements.

But now from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the discharge of his official duties, comes a decision which commences a new era in the discussion of this question. Its author, Mr. Justice Smith, is said to be a Democrat. His judgment has all the bone and muscle, with the strong spirit, in which his youthful State exults. As a composition it is excellent, especially when compared with the dead level of judicial opinions. while it is often lifted by its animating principles into a region of true eloquence. Its manly vigor compares fitly with that of Lord Holt. when he declared laws contrary to reason to be void. and refused to be bullied by the House of Commons. And we doubt, if, in the annals of the English or American Bench, there be a judgment, which, for its subject and manner, may be more truly commended. The judgment of Lord Nottingham in the Duke of Norfolk's case, is much admired by the technical lawyer: there are many opinions of Lord Mansfield and Sir Wm. Scott which constitute important contributions to jurisprudence: while in our own country we have the judicial labors of Marshall, Kent and Story, worthy all of honorable fame; but no single judgment in the long list. English and American, has the combination of qualities which occur in this. It will be found in to-day's paper, and should be read by all, especially by any man who yet gives credence to

the alleged constitutionality of the Fugitive Act. Sherman M. Booth, Editor of The Free Democrat at Milwaukee, not believing in the divinity of Slavery and acting accordingly, was arrested by a warrant from a Commissioner on the charge of having unlawfully aided, assisted and abetted a person named Joshua Glover, "held to service in the State of Mis-'souri, under the laws thereof, and being the proper ty of one Benjamin S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the State of Wisconsin," to escape from a Marshal's Deputy. Not disposed to submit to arrest on such a warrant, from such a magistrate, Mr. Booth applied, by petition, to Mr. Justice Smith. of the Supreme Court of the State, for a writ of habeas corpus, and at the hearing, demanded his discharge on two grounds: first, because the writ was defective, and second, because the Fugitive Act, under which he was held, was unconstitutional and void. The Court adjudged the writ to be defective; but,

unwilling to dodge the great question, proceeded to

consider at length, and with masterly ability, the al-

eged constitutionality of the Act, declaring the same

The Court first grapples with the question of the power of Congress, and on this head, in nervous words, indicates those State Rights which have been so madly trampled in the dust in order to sustain Slavery. To yield a cheerful support to every power constitutionally exercised by the federal Government, it is admitted, is the sworn duty of every State officer: but it is equally his duty to interpose a resistance to the extent of his abilities, to every assumption of power on the part of the General Government which is not expressly granted or necessarily implied in the federal Constitution. In view of the vastly increas; ing power of the General Government, and the relatively diminishing importance of the State sovereignties respectively, the duty to watch closely and resist firmly every encroachment of the former, becomes every day more and more important, and the official oath of the functionaries of the States becomes more and more significant. He is the true man and faithful officer, who is ready to assert and guard every jot of nower rightfully belonging to each, and to resist the slightest encroachment or unjust assumption on the part of either. In such a spirit Judge Smith braces himself to the work.

After explaining the different classes of provisions in the Constitution, the Judge shows that the clause touching "fugitives from service" was in the nature of a compact between the States, and conferred no power of legislation upon Congress. This conclusion he deduces triumphantly, both from the words of the Constitution and the records of the Convention. And here, in regard to this point, we thank him for setting his judicial heel upon the enormous lie so constantly repeated, that this provision was one of the essential compromises of the Constitution, and that without it the Union could not have been formed; when, in point of fact, it did not enter in the slightest degree into the compromises between the North and South. He next shows that the provision in question contemplates a judicial determination of the lawfulness of the claim which may be made; and he declares that such determination cannot be submitted to Commissioners, who are in no respect Judges, and do not constitute a part of the judicature of the country, and that on this account the Fugitive Act is unconstitutional and void.

In asserting that the claim for a fugitive slave is suit at common law," and therefore to be tried by a jury, the learned Judge contents himself with the statement, which is substantially true, that the term "cemmon law" was used in the Constitution in contradistinction to suits in Admiralty and Equity; and that a proceeding which did not fall under the latter heads, was at "common law." But he might have gone further. It is susceptible of demonstration that the claim for a fugitive slave, according to the early proceedings and precedents in England, the home of the common law, was by a "suit at common law." These proceedings and precedents were amply discussed by Hargrave in his great argument in Somerset's 'case; they will be found also in Fitzherbert's Repertory of Writs, the Natura Brevium, and in Lord Chief Justice Comyns's Digest, that great arsenal of the common law. The Constitution, in securing trial by jury in "suits at common law," where the amount in question is more than twenty dollars, inseparably attached that mode of trial to the claim for a fugitive

The summary character of the proceedings, on ex parte evidence, with cross examination, are next arraigned by the learned Judge as an infraction of the provision of the Constitution, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; that is, according to a received technical meaning, without regular judicial proceedings, according to the course of the common law, or by a regular suit, commenced and prosecuted according to the forms of law. Can that be due process of law, he says, which is without process altogether? A record is made, behind the back of the alleged fugitive, which is conclusive against him. Is not this depriving a person of liberty without due process of law ? "Other Courts and other Judges." e exclaims, " may pronounce this provision of the act of 1850, constitutional, but while I have a mind to reason and a conscience to dictate, and an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon my soul, I cannot so declare it, and for the price of worlds, will not."

This promises to be a memorable judgment, leading the way to better things. O.her courts and judges pusillanimous example set by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts will be discarded, while just guards to protect the liberty of the citizen will be boldly asserted. The landmark which Wisconsin has now erected will be cherished forever, sacred as the Constitution and the Common Law. It rarely happens to a person in judicial life, while dispensing justice, to associate his name with a historic act. This, however, has been done in this case. A citizen has been set at liberty, and at the same time a blow has been struck at a revolting statute, under which it will yet tumble to the ground.

OFFAL, MATERIAL AND MORAL.

In the month of Msy, 1850, Wm. L. Baxter of Manhassett, L. I., farmer; John Brady of Thirty-sixth-st., in this City, contractor; Wm. C. Lent of Third-av., pear Twenty-eighth-st., stage superintendent; James D. Morgan, occupation and residence not stated; Alfred W. White, City Inspector; and Heman W. Childs. (now deceased) Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, were partners in the business of removing the dead bodies of horses, cows and other animals, and blood and offal, from the City to South Brother Island, in the Sound, where they were boiled up and prepared for the several commercial purposes for which such substances are used in commerce and agriculture. The business was considered very profitable; so much so that the exclusive right to carry it on-that is, the exclusive right to collect all these substances within the City-would be worth, over and above the expenses of collecting and remov ing them, \$50,000 per annum.

The Legislature having, in 1850, conferred extraordinary powers upon the Street Inspector in relation to nuisances, by which he had it in his power to drive his competitors, the bone-boilers, out of the business. he then having the City Government under his thumb and control in this respect," as alleged by a sworn witness, the Common Council soon after advertised to have the blood and offal removed by contract; and proposals were put in by the firm, in different names, for the job; which was finally awarded at \$6,935 for the year, for removing blood and offal only, to Stephen Coles, a nephew of John Brady, one of the partners (and a minor at the time) and by him at once assigned to the concern, with the exception of Baxter, who had retired from it. The original articles of copartnership were not signed by White and Childs, nor were their names inserted in the assignment, because it had been previously agreed that their names and their connection with the business should be kept secret, they being at the time Heads of Department of the City Government. Ten days after the assignment of the contract to Brady, Baxter, Lent & Co. as aforesaid, Coles again assigned it for the second time to William B. Reynolds, a person in the employ of the firm. White from this time refused to recognize his former partners at all, and threw the whole business, as well the blood and offal contract as the removal of careasses into the hands of Reynolds. Reynolds used the same boats (except the steamboat) which had been used by the

firm, and transported the dead animals, blood and offal to Barren Island, the place to which the firm had been in the habit of taking them, having left the South Brother in 1850.

In February or March, 1852, several persons who had been engaged in the same work, and whose business had thus been taken away from them and monopelized by Reynolds, or White, or whoever the real parties to the contract were, and who were auxious to have their rights in the matter, presented petitions to the Board of Aldermen, stating the circumstances and asking the privilege of removing all the offensive substances from the City at their own expense, without any pay or reward whatever from the City; at the same tendering good security for their ability to do so, if the contract should be awarded to them. Thereupon a petition was sent in, in the name of Reynolds. netto the Board of Aldermen, but to the Board of Assistants, praying for a continuance of his exclusive right for five years. "at the same prices he was then 'receiving from the City Inspector." The Board of Assistants not only granted the petition, but passed a resolution giving him \$30,000 a year, for five years, for the service. This resolution, after it had passed the Board of Assistants, was sent to the Board of Aldermen for their consideration, and was by them referred to a Committee composed of Oscar W. Sturtevant. Jacob F. Oakley, and another whose name is not mentioned. How that Committee treated the matter, and how they looked after the interests of their constituents, let Mr. John Green of No. 400 Ninth-av., a wealthy and highly respectable dealer in carcasses and offal, and one of the witnesses examined

before the Recorder, speak. He says: before the Recorder, speak. He says:

"I then went before a Committee of the Board of Al dermen, in company with Mr. William Meack, and found there Mr. Nathanie! Wood and other applicants for the contract. Aldermen Sturtevant and Oakley were present, of said Committee. Some questions were asked of Mr. Wood, but the Committee did not seem to pay much attent on to any of the applicants, and I believe the matter was all settled beforehand. The Committee met after 4 o clock, and continued in session a short time—about twenty minutes or half an hour. From the Committee-Roem the Committee went to the Board of Alderman, which commenced its session. In less than an hour Alderman Sturtevant presented a very long report, which recommended a concurrence with an ordinance which had passed the Board of Assistants, directing the City Inspector to the Board of Assistants, directing the City Inspector to make a contract with Wm. B. Reynolds for removing the dead animals, butchers offal and blood, for a period of five years; which ordinance or resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and the contract was accordingly made by the City Inspector, Alfred W. White, with the said Wm. B. Reynolds."

The above matters relate to what is known as the offal contract," under which William B. Reynolds has made claims upon the City, to the amount of sixty-six thousand dollars per annum, the payment of which he is now attempting to get through the Commen Council, in opposition to the Controller, who has refused to pay, on the ground, first, that the contract is illegal and void; and, second, that if not void, it has not been performed by Reynolds. We will not now refer to the merits of that controversy. It is before the Courts, and no doubt the parties will receive their due. We only desire at present to call attention to the hard swearing, to use no stronger term, committed in their affidavits as given in the Controller's communication of June 5, to the Board of Aldermen, and printed as Document No. 43 by that body. The facts stated above are mainly contained in the depositions of Brady, Baxter and Lent, three of the partners to the original contract. (Morgan was not examined.) and in these of John Green, Samuel Garrison, Thomas C. Pinckney, and John H. Hobart Pinckney, the lawyers who drew the papers, on the one hand; and on the other are flatly denied, so far as his interest in the concern goes, and in many other respects, by Alfred W.

"I have read the depositions of John Brady, William C. Lent, William L. Baxter, William H. Knapp and Thos. C. Finckney, in which my name is referred to. Each and every allegation contained in those depositions, or any of tem, that I was ever a partner of the firm of Baxter, Brady, Lent & Co., or tending to convey that idea, or that I was interested at all in their transactions, or concerns, or ever acknowledged or said I was such partner, or was so interested, are utterly untrue. I never was such partner; I never was so interested directly or indirectly."

It is proper to state that White's testimony is sun ported by that of Reynolds, so far as it goes. But thi worthy appears to have a very convenient memory, and is altegether "non mi ricordo" in most of his answers to the questions which were put to him. The testimony of Thomas K. Downing, the present City Inspector, is also quite rich, and merits the attention of tax-payers. If White's affidavit be true, then the other side has sworn falsely; and they should be indicted and punished for false swearing. And, on the will take up the same exalted strain of justice. The other hand, if they have told the truth, then Alfred W. White should be punished. Perjury is one of those crimes which are so deep in hue, and so dangerous to the very foundations of society, that the law everywhere visits it with its severest penalties. Let them be applied in the present case. Let the District-Attorney do his duty and lay the matter before the Grand Jury; and if an indictment be found, let him see that the law be properly applied to the case, and that the guilty do not escape through any collusion between lawyers, judges, or jury. And if the District-Attorney does not take it promptly in hand, let the Grand Inquest do their duty and compel that officer to proceed in the business.

The unexampled corruptions which have crept into

our local Government, and have been for years winked at by the public, and participated in by men of the highest standing in the State, are producing their legitimate fruit in a general laxity of principle where great public or private interests are at stake. To make the most of any job for which the people are to pay-in other words, to plunder the Treasury-has been looked upon as a species of virtue to be admired, and the man who could show his hundred thousand dollars as the "savings" of three or four years in office has been called "smart" instead of "thief," and pointed out as one to be praised and imitated. The developments of the past two weeks prove how widely and dangerously this false course has been followed. It is high time that some attempt was made to get back into the right path. It is time that that the robber's creed. "All's fair in politics," "To the victors belong the spoils," "The public is a goose, and he's a fool that don't pluck her," was condemned: that men were made to recognize the forgotten truth that he who directly or indirectly uses his influence to take for himself, or others, a single cent from the public treasury which is not strictly and clearly his right, is a thief and a robber. even more culpable than the pickpocket, because he operates under the cover of supposed honesty and public confidence. How many men who are or have been in public office can truly say their consciences are clear of this offense, we do not know; we fear, however, their numbers would present a humiliating contrast to the army on the other side. Until the public sentiment is reformed upon this point, and the lax morality, or rather shameles immorality, which prevails among office seekers and office holders, is swept away, it will be in vain to hope for the punishment of the Alexanders of robbery who are living in impudent luxury upon the money which every one is morally sure they stole from the City. Of course character thus compromised will, if attacked, be defended at any hazard of perjury and false testimony. The man who takes his tens of thousands from the people's purse can well afford to spend s moiety of it, if need be, in defending the remainder. If we could see even one of the more notorious robbers breaking stone at Sing Sing in company with half a dozen of the perjured witnesses who attempted to swear his black character white, we should rejoice in a remote prospect of once more living under an honest Government.

.. BOCK AGEN!"

The conductors of The State Register at Albany signed the Call for the Saratoga Convention, much to to act as well as talk. We are disappointed. The spare a noisier man. leader in their last issue is a recantation of the signa-

tures aforesaid, commencing as follows:

"WHERE ADD WE DRIFTING !—We were presented with a call the other day, for a Convention of Delegates from the different Assembly Districts of the State, to meet at Saratona for the present of the stoga, for the purpose of giving expression of the Saratoga, for the purpose of giving expression of the popular sentiment against the Nebraska and Kanasa measure recently passed by Congress. Supposing the object to be simply to speak in concentrated inaguage, the universal opposition of the northern people to that measure, and seeing the names of good and true men to the call, we signed it. But we have reason to believe that the movement, or rather the originators of it, have something more than we supposed in view, and that their object is nothing more or less than to break up present political organizations, abandon all other issues, overlook all the great principles that underlay parties as they now exist, and build up a great northern party, based upon the Anti-Slavery sentiment alone, and relying upon the superior numerical force of the free over the slave States, strike for supremacy in the Union, through the power of sectional prejudices. We yield to none in our opposition to the Nebraska measure, we have denounced it from the beginning in language strong as we could command. We have regarded it as the wickedest violation of faith, the vilest piece of demagogueism that ever dishonered the political instory of the country. This sentiment we believe is universal among the people of the North, pervading all classes, and all organizations political or social. It is organize in the northern mind. But the very fact of its universality shows the folly of an attempt to organize a party, based upon that sentiment alone. Being common to all parties, no such organization can be needed, nor can any such be sustained."

—Is this rational? The call, it seems, was all

-Is this rational ! The call, it seems, was all right, and the objects avowed in it commendable; but The Register chooses to suspect that the originators of the movement cherish ulterior purposes which it cannot approve. Well: suppose they do, what of it? The Convention, when assembled, will be under no obligation to heed these "originators;" it will necessarily be governed by the will of its constituents, the Anti-Douglas freemen of our State. If they are for union to resist and beat back aggression, the Convention will so declare; if not, net. What, then, is The Register afraid of !

The Register, we regret to see, after all its brave words of bestility to the Nebraska outrage, proposes to resist it in earnest no further, but let it stand and bear its obvious fruit. That paper scents afar off the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1856, but has no idea of cetting the Missouri limitation of Slavery restored. The feeling here in favor of keeping Slavery out of Free Territory is so hearty and unanimous that we need say and do nothing to effect that object, but let it take its chance, while we devote ourselves to a preparation for a partisan Presidential contest, now we years shead. We cannot see the matter in this light. It seems to us our first duty to deal with the more imminent question, and so clear the way for taking up the other unembarrassed in its turn.

-The Register thus asseverates: "It will be remembered that opposition to the extension of human Slavery, opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, opposition to the principle of the Nebraska bill, are already primary principles in the Whig

Unhappily, we can't remember the time when nor the place where these righteoussentiments were plainly avowed by that National Whig organization to which The Register glories in belonging. On the contrary, as we read the Resolves of the last Whig National Convention, they do not bear this construction. However, we are very glad to have our own impression that these are truly Whig principles confirmed by such high "National" authority. Only we don't see why, if such be really our sentiments, we may not come together and authoritatively say so. Such thoroughly "National" Whigs as Badger and J. C. Jones will of course acquiesce, and we shall all jog on together harmoniously. For our part, we are very willing to act heartily and zealously with any and all who acknowledge what The Register declares "primary principles of the Whig creed." So, we doubt not, will the great majority of the Saratoga Convention. Then why should the dry hide of Disunion be shaken in our faces, with the plain intent of breaking up the Saratoga Convention or keeping all the Silvey Grays out of it?

SUNDAY. Sunday seems of late to be attracting some attention from the Police. We have reports of the arrest of Sunday daguerreotypers for prosecuting their business on Sunday; a refusal by the Brooklyn Common Council of a petition to have city railroad cars run on Sunday; and, most wonderful of all, the arrest of divers persons for selling rum on Sundays. If the authorities really mean to bring about law and order on the Sabbath, we can assure them that they have an up-hill job, especially in the rum business. By the way, the rum-sellers arrested were of the Ninth Ward, where all licenses have been refused. Why not arrest for selling on other days, since every drop sold in the Ward is in utter defiance of law? If the temperance men of that Ward can withhold licenses, they ought to be strong enough and active enough to compel compliance with the statute, notwithstanding the audacious insolence of Mayor Westervelt, who, when the Alderman and Councilmen of the Ward resolved not to grant licenses, said if he lived in the Ward and wanted to sell liquor, and was refused a license, he would sell without, in spite of the refusal. Are the Temperance men of the Ninth Ward in earnest, or is Rum omnipo-

AT IT AGAIN!

When the Thirteenth Ward's third day for licenses came around on Monday, there arose certain differences of opinion between the Alderman and Councilmen with regard to the propriety of licensing some of the applicants. As we understand it, the Alderman refused to license some friends of the Councilmen, on the ground that they were not proper men to peddle liquor. Thereupon the Councilmen turned around and opposed the men of the Alderman's affections, and the consequence was that very little progress was made, only 24 licenses being issued in all the day, leaving the Ward but the beggarly number of 127 rum-holes, while the jolly little Fourth Ward, with five thousand fewer population, rejoices in the ample provision of 469. Such unwarrantable deprivation of luxuries, especially in his own neighborhood, seemed to affect our kind-hearted Mayor very seriously, and though he has declared that if he couldn't get a license to sell liquor he would defy the law and sell without license, he set briskly at work to remedy the evils likely to fall upon the Ward through a reduction in the number of low porter-houses with which it has been blest. In the course of yesterday the Mayor, with the help of Alderman Covert, succeeded in adding sixty-one to the above list, making 188 licensed rum-peddlers in the Ward. A noble example of devotion to the people's welfare, by the Chief Magistrate of the City

Col. WILLIAM H. BISSELL of Seuthern Illinois, proposes to retire from Congress at the close of his current term. We regret this. Always opposed to us in politics, and educated in the bitterest, narrowest, most proscriptive, most malignant school of Sham Democracy-that of New-Hampshire-Col. Bissell's public career has won for him the respect of all parties and the esteem of many whose good opinion is worth struggling for. His course has been at once firm and liberal, courteous and manly. At the last Election he was juggled out of the regular nomina-tion, but he appealed to the people and they elected him over both the regular party candidates by this flattering vote.

| President | Scott. | S.215 | Gillespie, (Whig) | 1,683 | Hale | 234 | Bissell, (Ind. Dem.) | 5,723 | Pierce | 9,770 | Fouke, (reg. Dem.) | 4,515 | -showing that over 500 Whiga must have deserted

their own candidate to support Col. B., though running as their opponent. He was offered a Chargeship by Pierce, but declined it to hold on to his seat is our surprise and gratification. That paper has talked Congress; and now he relinquishes this-we presume so well for some months past that we hoped it meant for the joys of private life. Congress could better

THE CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

We have already published arricles from several influential Whig journals fully indorsing the proposed State Convention at Saratoga Springs of all freemen of New-York, without distinction of party, who are heartily opposed to the late repudiation by Congress of the Northern side of the Missouri Compromise. The following indications are diverse from these in source but (as will be seen) accordant in spirit. Let them be duly weighed.

The Otsego Democrat (Cooperstown) formarly Barnburner, late Soft, but always a fearless and radically Democratic paper, announces the call and says :

Democratic paper, announces the call and says:

"This movement is not one of a party character at all.
It is to be a meeting of the free citizens of the Empire State, who, wronged and insulted by the repeal of the Massouri Compromise and the boild aggressions of the slave power, feel the stern necessity of united and active resistance to the infurious schemes for the extension of Slavery which are being concocted and carried out by a band of traitors at Washington.

"It is a movement of The Prople, who, falsely and foully betrayed by effice-holders and office-seekers, are rising in their might and strength to resent the outrage and insult.

"It will be a great meeting. The miserable tools and hirelings of a corrupt and rotten Administration will not venture to thrust themselves into such a meeting and cry out that 'the President wishes them' to act thus and so for'll will be composed of men who, like those of '76, cannot be bought or intimidated. It will be composed of those men who have with pain and anguish witnessed the aggressions of Slavery; who have reluctantly consented to compromises for the sake of peace; who have seen those compromises disregarded and trampled down under the foot of Slavery; and who have become faily satisfied that the time has come when the People should ting to the winds all party ties and feelings, and unite in the defense of Republican and Democratic principles, if they would save the country from the fearful curse of Savery.

"Presidents, Cabinets and politicians cannot stifle the voice of that meeting; for it will be those who make and unmake Presidents who compose and control it. We are in favor, decidedly in favor, of such a meeting; for it will enable the opponents of the Nebraska measure to complete an organization, to reward the faitful and puasis the traitors, and to successfully meet the Slavery Extensionists in the future. It will be a great meeting. The miserable tools and

-So The Pulaski Democrat-also a Barnburner oracle in the olden time, but which kept out of the last fall's canvass-says:

"We trust such unity of action will be secured among all the opponents of Slavery and Slavery Extension as shall effectually and forever exclude doughfaces and every grade and kind of political chattel from the New-York Congressional delegation. We notice the names of good men upon the Committee subscribing to the call, and trust the first men of the State, of all political parties, will come together in earnest council for the preservation and promotion of the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic." - The Albeny Evening Journal significantly observes

"The Washington Sentinel, in its remarks against the proposed Anti-Nebraska Convention in this State, objects to its being held in Saratega, because so many southerners congregate at that place. But this is no objection. Most southerners who have the good taste to select Saratoga for a resting-place have the good sense to condemn the swindle which The Sentinel approves. If any anpleasant emotions are excited in their minds by the Convention, it will be in view of the folly and crime which have given excuse for such an assemblage."

The Bulkerieserille Consists (Opendage Co.) which have

The Baldwinsville Gazette, (Onondago Co.) which has been rather Soft than otherwise, introduces the Call

"A call like the following has been looked for with extreme anxiety by thousands in this State, whose attachment to party has been completely severed and destroyed by the misuses to which it has been put."

A FRIEND IN NEED. - After Mr. ALMON H. REEDER of Easton was elevated to the dignity of Governor and Slave-Driver-in-Chief of Kansas, some of his fellow-citizens at Easten paid him the distinguished compliment of taking supper with him. On this occasion the Governor of course made a speech, winding up with the following lau-dation of the pure-souled gentleman to whom he chiefly

owed his office:

"There is one man whom, on this occasion, and in this connection, I am sure you do not wish to overhook, and whom I cannot allow to be for order a where manifines and worth and mobieness of soul are appreciated. I must sak, therefore, to fill for the health of a refused and exalted intellect—of untiring mental force and activity—of warm and generous impulse—of unqualing mosal courage, and of self-accificing devotion to his friends. Faithful as fidelity itself—gracing in the showers of heaven—be would make efforts and carriers from as the showers of heaven—be would make efforts and carriers for his brieflad which he would never make for himself—and confer this brieflat without a more 1% consideration, whether they left as mounted heard or an exhausted store—the very soul of honor, and aith, and pure on-selfad penerosity; and with this merited introductory tribute, given in the sincerity of my heart. I propose—
"The health of Col. John W. Forney, Clark of the National House of Representatives."

As the public at large may not perfectly recollect the most of the "efforts and sacrifices" which Mr. Foraey is capable of, we republish his letter to George Roberts, as it was produced in the Forest divorce trial:

"PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1850, there for a divorce; but you are now in a position to serve him is a manage he never will forget. The person who wrate to Mrs. F., and in whose company she was detected is George Jamieson, now playing in New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can, as the editor of a leading daily paper, soon make his acquaintance. What Forest is we desires to clinch the nall is, to obtain in some way an admission our Jamieson. I named you to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he never will forget whatever was in this to sum loss stati mater. The engless that you make their rate is timate relations with J., and then induce him, either in your presence or in company, to admit as a thing to be broad of six connection with Mrs. * He is fond of a glass, and passibly, in a contribut mood, night become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too email for Forest; and any admission he may make, may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a haterin bond. Can you manage that thing, my friend * It will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crasy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half he is worth to be released from it. This matter must be kept select. Above all, do not same me in connection with its-excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My arisent attachment to glarious Forrest must be my accusanter, probably, to know that John Green, the score, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well. You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts and invoking his aid. This letter is addressed to you in the knowledge of Forrest.

"Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. "With him regards, I am, dear Roberts.
"Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. "With him regards, I am, dear Roberts.
"Years write as you after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. "With him regards, I am, dear Roberts."

No doubt the sneak who could ask a third party to got

No doubt the sneak who could ask a third party to get an unsuspecting man drunk in order to worm out of his some tipsy saying that could be tortured into evidence against an innocent woman, is the "soul of honor and faith" according to the Kansas standard, and fully

merits the encomiums passed upon him in the "convivial

mood" of an Easton supper table. -Do the public remember that the author of the above disgusting letter is the bosons friend of the American President, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the engineer of compromise breaking, and the creator of Governors? It may be that republics are ungrateful, but with such a fact in view, nobody can say they are

The report that Mr. Alexander Kyle has proposed to assume the Presidency of the Harlem Railroad, vice Mr. G. L. Schuyler, resigned, must be premature, to say the least. It probably grew out of the fact that Mr. Kyle presented himself to the Directors a day or two since with a young man whom he came to recommend as eminently fitted for the post of Secretary, vacated by his resignation. For some reason or other, the Directors did not see fit to accede to his request-at least, not immediately. We presume, however, that Mr. Kyle took no serious offense at this-at all events not to the extent of withholding hence forth from the Board his countenance, his advice and his services.

Outo.-The slave Democracy in the Miami (IVth) District have denounced Mr. Nichols, the present Representative, for his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Piqua Register (Whig) proposes to make him the candidate of all opposed to the Nebraska swindle, and nobly sustain him for fearlessly doing his duty. In Richland the Pierce Democracy have nominated W D. D. Lindsley for Congress.

Wisconsin,-Mr. David Taylor of La Crosse, annonnees himself as an independent candidate to represent the Mineral Point District in the next Congress. Mr. Taylor claims to be a "Democrat, free and untrammele by any clique, cancus, or convention, acknowledging the people to be monarch of all civil laws, and masters of those who frame them." This doctrine will hardly go lown with the leaders of the party to which Mr. T. b longs, who are strict adherents to the Convention system

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Anti-Nebraska men of Armstrong Co. have united in the nomination of one County Ticket. The Whigs of Cambria Co. have named Charles H. Heyer for Congress, any adopted Anti-Nebraska reso

The Whigs of Union have named Joseph Casey, a for-